

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Peace On Earth

By Walter E. Myer

ANOTHER Christmas season is approaching, and we repeat the age-old story of the Star in the East which, on a morning long ago, guided the Wise Men to Bethlehem. Again we tell the children of the heavenly host who sang, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will toward men." For nearly two thousand years this message has been repeated. Men and women have prayed that peace might reign on earth.

But peace has not yet come to the world. Each of the centuries that has passed since the first Christmas Day has witnessed strife among men. Even in modern times nations have, on the average, been engaged in war almost a third of the time. Fighting, unfortunately, is among the most permanent of man's vocations.

It is natural, under the circumstances, that many should fall into a mood of discouragement and despair. It is hard in times like these to feel the inspiration of the Christmas spirit of peace and good will. But there is greater need now than ever before to dedicate ourselves to the promotion of that spirit. It is appropriate at this Christmas season to inquire why a hope of the centuries has been crushed and to ask what we can do to help mankind approach the goal of peace and good will which Christian teachings have long proclaimed.

The first step is to combine thinking with emotion. It is not enough to love peace in the abstract. We must use all the resources we can acquire for studying the problem of establishing and maintaining peace among nations. We must work devotedly at the job of establishing conditions favorable to permanent peace. This means reading, thinking, discussion, action. It means active-minded citizenship, and it means long hours in the study of the issues of war, peace, and reconstruction. The Christmas spirit must be carried into politics and into everyday living if peace is to prevail.

Each individual can work at this job of building a more peaceful world. But while engaged in that great effort, each may immediately, without a moment's delay, establish good will as the rule of life in the little realm where he, himself, is king. You and I, as individuals, cannot at once establish peace throughout the world, but we can enshrine generosity, kindness, sympathy in our lives. We can create an atmosphere of good will in our own homes and immediate surroundings.

Let the voices of the Heavenly Host which proclaim peace on earth and good will among men be heard this Christmas Day in every home in the land. Let the voices be heeded then on every day of the year. If this is done we shall banish much of the ugliness and unhappiness of life and we shall qualify as leaders in the noble effort to promote peace and friendliness among all peoples.



Walter E. Myer



THE UNITED NATIONS is making a supreme effort to end the Korean war

What Next in Korea?

After Two and a Half Years, End of Long Conflict on Dreary Asiatic Peninsula Does Not Seem to Be Near

WILL Dwight Eisenhower, having visited Korea, be able to work out plans through which we can successfully end the fighting on that war-torn peninsula? People in America and many other countries await an answer. Since truce efforts have not thus far achieved success, hopes for an early peace are now pinned largely on Ike's promise of a fresh approach to the settlement of the tragic conflict.

In making his plans, however, Eisenhower must deal with the same stubborn conditions that have faced President Truman. One of these is that our communist opponents simply do not seem ready to make a truce—at least not on any terms that our side can accept.

The Korean war has been dragging along for 2½ years. A year ago last summer the two opposing sides began holding truce talks in a neutral zone near the front lines. These conferences have reached a stalemate. During the last several weeks, communist officers and United Nations truce representatives in Korea have done practically no negotiating.

When the UN General Assembly met in New York this fall, it immediately launched efforts to work out a truce

plan that would suit both sides. But the Assembly's hopes of success faded late last month when Russia and the Chinese communists denounced the proposals which other countries had put forward.

There are a number of issues that have delayed and blocked a truce agreement. The one that has been getting the most attention in recent months concerns exchange of war prisoners. Some people think that if it were settled the war could be ended speedily. Others feel that if the prisoner dispute were solved new obstacles would probably appear.

The background of the prisoner issue is this: United Nations forces hold about 120,000 Chinese and North Korean prisoners captured from the communist armies. The communist forces hold about 12,000 captives from our side, including South Koreans, Americans, and others. There can be no peace settlement until an agreement is reached concerning the future of these men.

We can safely assume that practically all the 12,000 UN and South Korean prisoners in communist hands are eager to return home. But large num-

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Key Men in New Administration

Eisenhower's Chief Helpers Are Studying Tasks That Will Confront Them

LAST week we discussed the big problems that the Eisenhower administration will face abroad, and presented the backgrounds of the men who will help the President direct our international relations. This week we are devoting attention mainly to problems here at home and to the top officials who will help Eisenhower tackle them.

As Secretary of the Treasury, George Humphrey of Ohio will head the department which manages the nation's finances. The Treasury Department determines how the government's money can best be handled to keep the nation on an even keel. It collects taxes, and prints and coins our money.

If Congress does not impose high enough taxes to meet all the government's expenses, the Department of Treasury must then borrow money from the public by selling bonds. This organization obviously handles tremendous sums of money.

In addition to his other duties, the new Secretary of the Treasury will be faced with the job of restoring public confidence in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, our tax-collecting agency, where considerable corruption has been uncovered in recent years. Another job for Mr. Humphrey will be to try to achieve agreement on money matters between his own department and the Federal Reserve Board. These two influential organizations have not always seen eye to eye on vital issues.

In his new position as Attorney General, Herbert Brownell Jr., of New York will be the head man of the Department of Justice, and will take charge of the government's legal business. This department watches for violation of federal laws; acts against federal lawbreakers, and furnishes legal advice in all cases where the federal government is involved. One of

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MRS. OVETA CULP HOBBY will be Federal Security Administrator in the Eisenhower administration

Korean Conflict

(Concluded from page 1)

bers of the captives whom we hold—probably around a third of them—do not want to go back to the communists.

During truce negotiations the communists have insisted that all prisoners—regardless of their own wishes—should be returned to the sides on which they originally fought. The United States and its allies have refused to accept any such proposition.

There are some clear reasons why the communist leaders don't want to let the captives decide their own future. If a prisoner exchange is carried out on a voluntary basis, here is what undoubtedly will happen: Nearly all the communist-held captives—Americans and others—will come back to our side. Meanwhile a large percentage of the UN-held prisoners—Chinese and North Korean—will choose to stay in South Korea or other non-communist lands.

This would be an impressive demonstration against communism—one that the whole world could understand.

Moreover, if the principle is established that war prisoners need not go back home unless they want to do so, Moscow might not be able to keep Russian and satellite soldiers from surrendering by the hundreds of thousands during any future conflict. The men would regard surrender as a good way of escaping permanently from behind the Iron Curtain. For these reasons the communists are determined to take back all the men we have captured from them in the Korean war.

UN Position

Our side, however, declares that no prisoner should be sent home against his will. If the anti-communists among our Chinese and North Korean captives were forced back into communist territory, most of them probably would be tortured and killed.

Many of the Chinese and North Koreans in our prison camps surrendered willingly, after we had promised them a haven from the communists. If we force these men to go home, we shall be breaking a pledge that they accepted in good faith. America and her allies do not want to commit such treachery.

There are many people in the United States who believe that we should make almost any kind of prisoner-exchange deal, however unfavorable, if only it would enable us to rescue American and other allied captives from the misery of communist prison camps. But President Truman feels that we must not—even to help our own men—"sell out" the anti-communist Chinese and North Koreans whom we hold. President-elect Eisenhower seems to agree with him on this point.

In the United Nations General Assembly this fall, India put forth a concrete proposal for settlement of the prisoner issue. Under her plan, prisoners from each side would be sent home if they wanted to go. No captive would be forced home against his will. Later negotiations would determine what was to happen to those who did not return to their homelands.

The United States agreed with the general principles of India's proposal, but advocated some changes in the details. The communist countries, led by Russia, flatly rejected it.

There were indications that communist China (who has no representatives in the UN Assembly) was less opposed to India's plan than was Rus-

sia. Many observers believe that China, who has suffered heavy losses in the Korean war, might prefer to make reasonable compromises with us and end the conflict, but that Russia has persuaded her to keep fighting.

Continuation of the Korean war seems to suit Russia perfectly, since our troops are thus tied down on the dreary peninsula in large numbers while hers are not. This may be the main reason why we have had no success in getting a truce agreement.

Assuming that the truce efforts are still deadlocked when Eisenhower be-

Korean troops, so that fewer American soldiers would be needed on the peninsula. During the Presidential campaign he said this would be one of his objectives. According to recent reports, about 60 per cent of our front line is held by South Korean troops, 25 per cent by Americans, and 15 per cent by other United Nations soldiers. In future months, the proportion of South Koreans is likely to be increased.

Third, Eisenhower might—with the cooperation of leaders in other UN countries—step up the tempo of our fight against the communists. We

sense—when we are in a war against communist China—to refrain from bombing her territory.

Others, including U. S. Air Secretary Thomas Finletter, argue somewhat as follows:

"Even though we are fighting against Chinese communists in Korea, China isn't our main opponent. Our greatest danger still lies in Russia. Therefore, we are holding a large portion of our Air Force in readiness to drop powerful bombs on Soviet industrial centers in case Russia attacks us in Europe, Asia, or America. We should conserve our strength for use in the event of a clash with the Soviet Union, rather than 'wasting' it in an all-out war against China.

"Difficult as such a course may be, we should strive to keep the fighting in this present conflict limited to Korea. We should seek to end it without letting it spread further."

President-elect Eisenhower, after his Korean trip, indicated that he wants to avoid "enlarging the war."

The Korean war has been long and exhausting. Our people hope and pray that it can soon be brought to a satisfactory end. Here is the tally on how many casualties it has already cost the United States:

According to a report issued late in November, more than 20,000 of our men have been killed, about 10,000 are missing, and about 2,000 are known to have been captured. More than 90,000 Americans have been wounded, but approximately 80,000 of these have already recovered.

Late in August it was reported that 17 countries fighting on our side, including South Korea and the United States, had suffered casualties totaling nearly 400,000. This figure covers those killed, wounded, captured, and missing.

The Battle Line

There has been hard, bitter fighting along the Korean battlefield this fall, but the line that divides our territory from that of the enemy has not shifted far in either direction for a long time. It crosses the battle-torn peninsula near Parallel 38—the old boundary between North Korea and South Korea. Since the battle-line lies above this parallel except in the extreme west, we have practically accomplished our early objective of driving the communist invaders from South Korea.

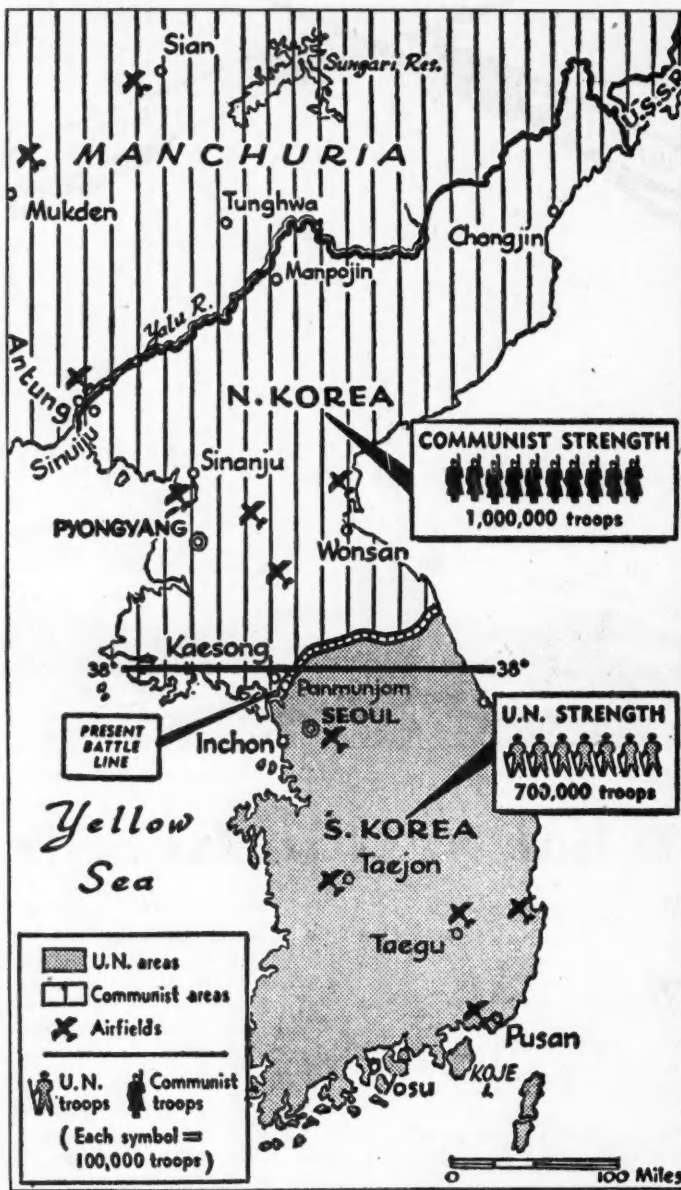
But we haven't come anywhere near destroying the enemy. Heavily armed communist forces, including about a million men, are still poised in North Korea. What to do about this powerful enemy—how to handle the Korean war—will be one of the toughest problems that Ike has ever faced.

The struggle in Korea has been a hard war for our people to understand. Ever since it began, questions like the following have been raised:

"Why are we over there? Why did we ever get into such a fight?"

The reason is this: If the United Nations had stood aside and let the communists overrun South Korea, aggression would not have stopped there. Russia and her satellites, encouraged by one easy victory, would have launched other invasions. We could not have avoided a showdown indefinitely, and if we had waited it might have occurred much closer home.

By opposing the invaders with force, by throwing them out of South Korea, we have temporarily, at least, discouraged the communists from starting new aggressive ventures.



STRENGTH of the Reds and United Nations forces is listed on the map

comes President next month, what will he do? There are several possibilities.

First, he might continue our present policy without much change—doggedly holding the line against attempted advances by communist ground forces, bombing communist installations and supply bases in North Korea, and keeping up the discouraging effort to reach a truce agreement. This, however, would be a hard course for him to follow. Eisenhower received large numbers of votes in November from people who expected him to "do something about Korea." So he will be under tremendous pressure to adopt some new policies.

Second, he might speed up the program of training and arming South

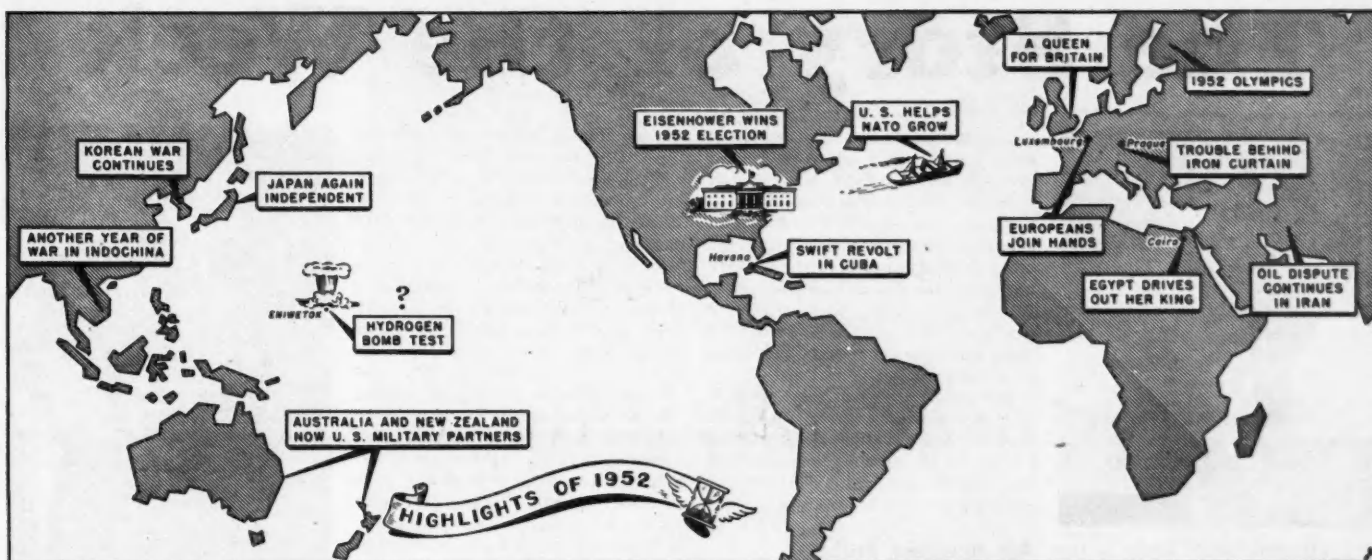
might thus be able to force them to make peace. Various suggestions that have been made along this line include:

(1) Blockading the coasts of communist China, so as to prevent her from obtaining foreign supplies through her seaports.

(2) Getting Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Nationalist troops, now stationed in Formosa, to help us in our fight against the communists. There is much controversy, though, as to how much help Chiang's forces could give.

(3) Using atomic weapons, wherever practical, against our enemies in Korea.

(4) Bombing military installations in communist China. Numerous Americans contend that it doesn't make



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

1952 Has Witnessed Dramatic News Events

Spotlight Has Shifted Back and Forth from U.S. to World Developments

THE year 1952 has been one of big and dramatic stories. Here is a roundup of the major events:

1. THE ELECTION. Today, December 15, brings another chapter in 1952's story of the Presidential election. Dwight Eisenhower won on November 4 when voters decided that he should get 442 of the 531 electoral votes. Today, the Presidential electors meet in 48 state capitals to cast their ballots as the voters directed them to do in November.

The election was one of the most exciting in our history. It sent a Republican President to the White House for the first time in 20 years. It also gave the Republicans 222 seats in the House of Representatives against 212 for the Democrats, and 48 in the Senate to 47 for the Democrats. One seat in the House and one in the Senate belong to Independents.

2. KOREA. As 1952 ends, the world is watching Korea. Everyone is eager to get all possible details of Eisenhower's trip to the Korean front. Will Eisenhower find a way to end the fighting? No one knows.

At least, the visit lets our next President get a good look at the problems we face in Korea. The ideas which Eisenhower brings back can help him decide on the plans we shall follow in dealing with Korea in 1953.

The Korean war certainly has been one of our biggest problems in 1952. We and our United Nations allies have been fighting communists in Korea for 2½ years. The conflict has been hard and tragic.

3. INDOCHINA. War has also been the big news of 1952 in Indochina. Communists first attacked Indochina on December 19, 1946—so next Friday will be the war's sixth anniversary.

Late this year communists began big, new attacks against Indochinese troops and the French forces which are helping in the fight. The French and their native allies were having a hard time holding their lines early in December. If attacks upon them get worse, the French hope for help from the United Nations.

4. JAPAN. The stories from Japan brought good news this year—plus the promise that news from there would be even better in 1953.

We and our allies beat Japan in World War II. As the bitter struggle ended in 1945, we set up a government to run Japan. We did away with Japanese dictatorship and began to teach democracy. In April of this year, we ended our control and let Japan run her own affairs.

So 1952 is the first year of fully independent, democratic self-government for Japan. The nation seems to be doing well as a democracy. It has no real army now, but it may begin to build one in 1953. Japan is cooperating closely with us in Pacific defense measures.

5. ANZUS. The word ANZUS was heard a lot in 1952. The word is made up of the initials of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. It is the name of a new defense team in the Pacific Ocean—something like NATO in Europe. In the ANZUS defense agreement, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand promise to help each other if any one of the three countries is attacked.

6. HYDROGEN BOMB. New tests with atomic and probably hydrogen weapons startled the world late this year. The United States is widely believed to have carried out the first hydrogen bomb test at Eniwetok, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. At any rate, eye witnesses report explosions of terrific proportions occurred at Eniwetok about November 1.

The year also brought news that we have nearly finished building an atomic-powered submarine. It may be ready for trials in 1953. Too, Britain set off the first atomic bomb she has made in an experiment off the coasts of Australia.

7. NATO. American supplies helped the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to grow in 1952. Some Americans felt that Western Europe wasn't making a fair contribution to NATO. Certain European countries replied that they couldn't build their armed forces any faster and still raise the

food and make the factory products which they need. Despite such arguments, NATO is stronger now than it was a year ago.

8. NEW BRITISH QUEEN. Sadness came to Great Britain in 1952 with the death of King George VI at the age of 56. He was popular in many countries of the world as a man who had worked hard to help Britain and her allies win World War II. George's daughter Elizabeth, who will be 27 next April, is now Queen.

Looking to the future, Britain is planning a huge celebration for Elizabeth next June. The Crown of Britain will be placed upon her head in a ceremony at Westminster Abbey, a famous London cathedral. Hundreds of thousands of people, including many from the United States, will go to London for the big event.

9. THE OLYMPICS. Sports fans looked to Finland and the famous Olympic Games last summer. In a huge stadium at Helsinki, the Finnish capital, athletes from all over the world competed in track, field, swimming, and other events. Russia went to the games for the first time since 1912. That, of course, led to a few arguments.

One system of scoring showed that the United States won the games. However, Russia used her own scoring system and announced she had won. Then the Russians changed their thinking on the matter and argued that the score was a tie with the United States. Anyway, said the Russians, some of the referees were unfair.

10. EUROPEAN UNITY. Welcome news this year was that six European countries are taking a step that may lead to a real United States of Europe. The countries are France, Western Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

In the past, the countries did not get along well in trading goods. France, for example, put a tax on German coal sold to French factories. Germany taxed French iron ore sold to German steel mills. The taxes made it hard to do business.

Now the six nations are acting just

as though they are one country in selling coal, iron, and steel. Germany can send her coal to France without tax—just as coal mined in Pennsylvania may be shipped to customers in Illinois.

The system is being directed by a council of nine men in the little city of Luxembourg. If the idea works, the six countries may cooperate in other ways. They may even find a way some day to govern themselves as six united states—with a government something like that of our own United States.

11. THE IRON CURTAIN. Trouble made good news for the free world in 1952, for the trouble was behind the Iron Curtain—in lands that Russia controls. In Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, 14 high officials were tried and found guilty of acts which Moscow leaders didn't like. In Romania and Bulgaria, too, Reds whom Russia no longer trusted were thrown out of office. We hear so much about Russian power that it's good to know she is having a hard job ruling conquered lands.

12. EGYPT. King Farouk was de-throned. The army threw him out because he lived in luxury and did nothing to help the Egyptian people—who are poor. Farouk went to Italy to live. The new government is headed by General Mohammed Naguib. He is trying to raise Egypt's living standards.

13. IRAN. Under the leadership of Premier Mossadegh, Iran remained a trouble spot in 1952. The nation's government is broke. It cannot sell oil from wells which it took away from Britain more than a year ago. The Iranian people are unhappy. Communists are at work, hoping they can set up a Red government in Iran. The western powers are determined that such a development shall not occur.

14. CUBA. Revolution brought Cuba into the headlines this year. General Fulgencio Batista removed Cuba's elected President on March 10. It was the second time that the general had won power in Cuba by revolution. He did so in 1933, when he was a young army sergeant.

The Story of the Week



THE THERMOTRON speeds up taking your temperature. The old Thermometer takes about 3 minutes. With this machine, a nurse gets the result in 4½ seconds. It's a little large, though, for home use.

Enjoy Yourselves!

This is the last issue of *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER* to appear before the Christmas holidays. The next issue of the paper will be dated January 5, 1953. We wish our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Business Outlook

Business is booming. More Americans have jobs now than at any time since World War II. Wages for many workers are at an all-time high. Factories and stores throughout the nation are humming with activity.

What are the chances that business will continue to be good in 1953? Harvey Runner, financial writer for the *New York Herald Tribune*, summarizes the answers leading businessmen give to this question as follows:

"All indications now are that 1953 will continue to be a prosperous year for Americans. In fact, wages and factory production figures may top those achieved this year. There will probably be no shortages of autos, household appliances, and numerous other goods next year. And, because the supply of these items is catching up with the demand of consumers, prices are expected to drop on certain goods."

Not all business experts agree with this conclusion. Some argue this way: "Our business boom appears to be coming to an end as some factories are beginning to produce more goods than they can sell. In time, these industries may be forced to lay off workers, starting a chain of events which could lead to a business depression."

London Parley

Top leaders of nine countries which belong to the British family of nations are now rolling up their sleeves to start work on an ambitious economic program. Just a little more than a week ago, representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia concluded a 10-day meeting in London.

There, they agreed to (1) take specific steps to strengthen their economies at home; (2) work more closely with countries of continental Europe

on trade matters; and (3) make every effort to sell more goods to the United States to increase their dollar supply.

Moreover, plans were made to boost the production of cotton in Pakistan, zinc in Australia, wheat in India, and other products in each of the member nations of the British Commonwealth. At the same time, blueprints were drawn up for a boost in production, in these countries, of certain industrial goods now bought from the U. S.

The chief purpose of these plans is (1) to help work out ways to put all Commonwealth nations on a paying basis, and (2) to make a greater bid than heretofore for U. S. dollars which are needed to buy goods from us.

Air Accident Probe

Air Force officials are worried about a series of tragic airplane crashes that have occurred in areas near the Aleutian Islands and northwestern parts of the U. S. In past weeks, there have been a number of major air disasters which took a big toll in lives in the northwest Pacific region.

The Aleutian air lanes are said to be among the most treacherous in the world. Heavy winds, thick, low-flying clouds, and freezing rain cover the area frequently. However, the shortest air routes to the Far East, including our air life-line to Korea, cross over this region. For this reason, the lanes must be kept open.

The Air Force is now trying to find ways to make this route safer for planes. A special team of investigators is looking into the causes of past air tragedies, and plans to make safety recommendations soon.

New CIO Chief

Walter Reuther, new head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), is preparing for a meeting with the leaders of another big labor union—the American Federation of Labor (AFL). Reuther, of the CIO, and George Meany, chief of the AFL, have agreed to do everything possible to unite the two big labor groups, claiming some 14 million members, into one body.

Reuther was elected president of the CIO earlier this month to succeed

the late Philip Murray, who had led the CIO since 1940. Now 45 years old, the new labor chief is known for his dynamic leadership of the big United Auto Workers union, a CIO member. In the years after World War II, wage gains made by his auto workers set the pattern for other labor groups. Reuther was one of the first union leaders to suggest that wages should go up or down as the living costs of workers rise or fall. He strongly believes that unions should take an active part in politics.

Reuther began his career as a labor leader early in life. At the age of 15, he quit high school to work as an apprentice machinist. He was fired from his first job for union activities. Later, he went to work in the auto industry and became a union leader when he was 28 years old. During this time, Reuther took high school and college courses in his spare time. In 1946, he was named head of the United Auto Workers—a job he continues to hold as well as the CIO presidency.

Eisenhower Aide

Arthur Vandenberg, Jr., son of the late Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, will be in charge of President-elect Dwight Eisenhower's daily appointment book when Ike moves into the White House. In his new job, the 45-year-old Vandenberg will arrange for Presidential interviews and perform other White House duties.

Vandenberg was the first head of "Citizens for Eisenhower" groups, and worked hard for the general's nomination and election as President. Before devoting full time to Eisenhower's election campaign, Vandenberg managed a newspaper in his home town of Grand Rapids, Michigan. For a number of years he was well known on Capitol Hill as his father's chief legislative assistant. Young Vandenberg helped his Senator-father work out important foreign policy decisions agreeable to both Democrats and Republicans.

Friendly Gesture

Students of Horace Mann High School in Riverdale, New York, are trying out a new way to encourage



ARTHUR VANDENBERG, Jr., son of the late Senator, will be a secretary at the White House for Ike

friendship between the young people of America and those of Russia. Horace Mann High has translated parts of the school newspaper into Russian and has asked permission of Soviet officials to send 10,000 copies of the paper to Moscow.

Bob Ackerman and Adam Goodman—both 17 years old and editors of the *Horace Mann Record*—launched the idea. They chose articles on chess (a favorite game of the Russians), school activities in New York, and other items to fill the pages of the trial Russian edition of the paper. Adam, who is taking a Russian language course at the school, helped translate the copy into that tongue.

It cost \$350 to print the 10,000 Russian copies of the paper. Most of this money was raised by the students, though the local parent-teachers' association contributed \$100 to the fund. If the Soviets allow the paper to enter their country, Horace Mann plans to turn out additional Russian-language editions of its paper.

Plane Spotters Needed

"It is easy for an enemy bomber to get into the United States without being detected—our existing radar defenses by themselves cannot spot all incoming planes." With this warning, the United States Air Force is calling upon Americans to man "sky watch" posts.

Air observation teams, first set up in World War II, are part of the Civil Defense Corps. The job of these teams, who serve without pay, is to watch out for suspicious looking planes and report them to Air Force listening posts.

Of course, radar screens, which have been set up in many parts of the nation, constantly scan the sky for air in-



TELEPHONE HONOR SYSTEM in Tokyo, Japan. The city does not have regular pay phones in which the user drops a coin to get a number. He's trusted, on his honor, to deposit his money in a box placed inside the phone booth.

truders. But low-flying enemy planes could by-pass our radar networks and strike at our cities, air officials point out. Because of this, thousands of plane spotters are needed from coast to coast.

Saar Issue

For some time now, France and Germany have quarreled bitterly over the ownership of the Saar. Wedged between the two big European countries, this tiny land is rich in coal and is a big steel producer.

Smaller than Rhode Island in size, the Saar has changed hands many times in the past. Under German control before World War I, it was supervised by the League of Nations after that conflict. In 1935, the League conducted an election in which the Saarlanders voted to return to Germany. After World War II, the French occupied the area, and later granted it home rule under some French supervision.

A short time ago, the Saar's million inhabitants had a chance to vote for or against their pro-French government headed by President Johannes Hoffman. More than two-thirds of the voters cast ballots for officials who favor continued economic and other ties with France.

Now that the Saar elections are over, Europe's leaders hope for more friendly relations between the French and the Germans. Unless the two big countries work as a team, existing plans for European cooperation cannot go forward.

Whether tension will decrease, however, is questionable, since many Saarlanders and West Germans claim that the recent election was not fairly conducted, and that the Saar should belong to Germany since most of its inhabitants are Germans.

Ambassadorial Appointment

Britons know they have a friend in the new ambassador-to-be from the United States, Winthrop Aldrich. The



AN ANCIENT TRIBAL PEOPLE, Sumerians, carved the writing on these clay tablets more than 3,800 years ago. The tablets were discovered in Iraq.

67-year-old New York City banker, appointed to the diplomatic post by President-elect Dwight Eisenhower, strongly favors close ties between Uncle Sam and Britain.

In the early 1940's Aldrich headed the British War Relief Society, which sent aid to needy Britons during World War II. After the global conflict, he urged Congress to support large-scale economic aid to war-shattered England.

Born in Providence, Rhode Island, Aldrich practiced law for a time after graduating from the Harvard Law School. Later, he became head of a large New York banking house. Besides his business activities, Aldrich has long been an active Republican Party worker, and he helped the GOP collect campaign funds for the 1952 Presidential race.

Aldrich is scheduled to take over our high-ranking diplomatic post in

Britain sometime in January. He will replace the present U. S. ambassador, Walter Gifford.

Effects of Red Trials

Last week, we reported on the trials of "fallen" communist leaders in Soviet-controlled Czechoslovakia. Now, the effects of these Moscow-staged trials are being felt in various parts of the globe.

Reports indicate that a number of Reds in France, Italy, and other European countries have dropped out of the Communist Party after hearing the results of the Czech trials. Some of those who quit the party said the Red trials were "completely biased and unfair."

In Israel, the Czech trials have caused widespread concern over the safety of some 2½ million Jews who live behind the Iron Curtain. Eight out of eleven Czech Reds who were sentenced to death or life imprisonment were Jews, and during the trial the Soviet prosecutors made strong anti-Jewish statements.

Moreover, there is mounting evidence from all of Russia's satellites that Soviet officials are persecuting the Jews, according to Israeli leaders. Do these events foretell a Soviet "war" on Jews similar to the ruthless Nazi German anti-Jewish campaigns of the 1930's? Jewish leaders everywhere are fearfully asking this question.

Eyes on Venezuela

Uncle Sam is keeping a close watch on events in Venezuela. A short time ago, the South American nation went to the polls to elect a constituent assembly which was to draft a new constitution and pick a president.

In the midst of the balloting, the government headed by a three-man military junta, or council, clamped a tight censorship on all election news. Then, one of the group's members, Colonel Marcos Jimenez, was declared to be temporary president of Venezuela. We get a great deal of oil from that land, so we are naturally interested in its affairs.

SPORTS

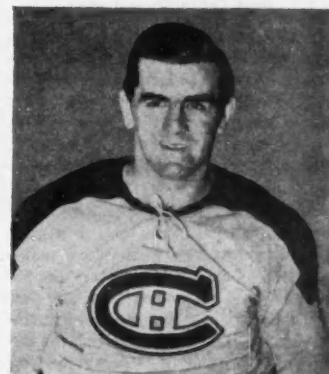
QUEEN Elizabeth of Britain will soon receive an unusual gift. It is a hockey puck—the hard-rubber disc which takes the place of a ball in the game of ice hockey. The Queen's gift is to be the puck which Maurice Richard of the Montreal Canadiens drove past the Chicago goaltender in a recent game.

With that goal—the 325th of his career—Richard became the highest scorer of all time in big league hockey. He topped the 324 total achieved by Nels Stewart, an old-time hockey star, many years ago. And, of course, Richard will set a new record now every time he drives home another goal.

Fiery Maurice Richard has been slamming pucks into the goals of opposing teams in the National Hockey League for 11 years. He is a colorful player, and whenever he starts down the ice on his flashing skates, pushing the puck ahead of him, the crowd starts to roar. His sensational dashes have given him the nickname of "The Rocket." His scoring feats have also earned him the name of "the Babe Ruth of hockey."

When Richard retires from the ice game he will probably treasure most the lifetime scoring record which he recently set. However, he can also take pride in many other marks which he has placed in the record book over the past 11 years.

For example, he once made eight points in a single game, and he has scored 50 points in a season. Almost every year he has been picked on the league's All-Star team, and he has been voted the circuit's most valuable player.



MAURICE RICHARD, hockey star

The dark-haired Richard has been playing hockey almost since the time he learned to walk. He grew up in a suburb of Montreal, and learned to play the game during Canada's cold winter months. He showed such promise that he was given a trial by Montreal's famous pro team, The Canadiens, while he was still in his teens. Within a short time he was playing regularly, and was soon a favorite with Canadian fans.

On the ice Richard plays a bold, slam-bang type of game, but elsewhere he is quiet and retiring. During the summer months, he sells automobiles, and he often whittles away the time in the long evenings by whittling out his hockey sticks for the coming winter.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Lecturer: "Tonight we will consider the fundamental principles of architecture. Now the Etruscans—"

Heckler: "How do you build a dog house?"

Lecturer: "Do you have to move?"

Admirer: "Where did you ever get that heart-breaking description of a sick child?"

Author: "That's the way my boy says he feels when it's time to go to school."

★

Merchant (to young applicant for a job): "Sorry, we hire only married men."

Applicant: "Do you happen to have a daughter?"

★

It takes human beings about two years to learn to talk—and between fifty and sixty years to learn to keep their mouths shut.

★

First Farmer: "Potato bugs ate my whole crop in 10 days."

Second Farmer: "They ate mine in two days and then roosted in the trees to see if I would plant some more."

Seed Merchant: "That's nothing. Right now there's one going through my books to see who has ordered seed for next spring."

★

Mother Mouse to her baby: "Yes, Santa Claus dresses all in fur, and he has long white whiskers."

Baby Mouse: "If he has big green eyes, that must be Santa crouching under the sofa."



"No, thanks. Too near lunch."



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S central headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Eisenhower's Team

(Continued from page 1)

the department's best known agencies is the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Last year's crime investigations showed that racketeers have gained a good deal of influence in various parts of the country. They indicated, too, that these criminals often violate federal laws. One of Brownell's jobs will be to take the lead in waging an unrelenting war against these law breakers.

Charges have been made that the Justice Department needs overhauling. Those who make such charges point out that some officials of the department have wrongfully taken part in outside deals in recent years. Others point out that the wrongdoers have already been eliminated from the department. It will be up to Mr. Brownell to find out if any further housecleaning is needed, and, if so, to carry it out.

Post Office Department

Arthur Summerfield of Michigan will, as Postmaster General, become head of one of the largest business organizations in the world. The Post Office Department has a gross income of more than one billion dollars a year, and it employs about 523,000 people in handling the mails.

During recent years the Post Office Department has come in for a good deal of criticism. Some have maintained that mail deliveries are too infrequent and are unduly slow, and that the department is bogged down in inefficiency. Those who defend the department say that it is doing the best job it can with the limited funds it has.

Mr. Summerfield will be faced with the task of making deliveries more speedy and efficient. If additional funds are needed to do the job, he will have to determine how they can be raised, and then persuade Congress to approve his proposals.

In his new post as Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay of Oregon will supervise the conservation and management of our natural resources. The Interior Department looks after such varied activities as Indian affairs, the national parks, fish and game conservation, and certain electric-power projects.

One of the big problems with which Secretary McKay will be vitally concerned is the disposition of gas and oil in lands owned by the federal government as well as in the tidelands area adjoining our coasts. As regards the underseas oil, some feel that the federal government should own it, while others think it should go to the adjoin-

ing states. Mr. McKay is said to agree with General Eisenhower that it rightfully belongs to the states.

The new Secretary of the Interior will also be faced with proposals for new dams and power projects. He will be confronted with the question of how far the federal government should go in building dams and providing electric power. It seems likely that he will recommend that there should be cooperation between federal and local governments in such projects, but will oppose the federal government's controlling them.

When Ezra Benson of Utah becomes Secretary of Agriculture, he will take over the leadership of a department which is of vital interest to the nation's farmers. The Agriculture Department gathers and spreads a great variety of information relating to farming. It also plays an important role in marketing farm crops, and in carrying out the program whereby farmers are guaranteed certain prices for many of the things they raise.

Mr. Benson will face many difficult and complicated problems. For example, it was recently announced that U. S. farm exports for a 90-day period were 31 per cent below last year's level.

both here and abroad. The Commerce Department also supervises the work of various other bureaus. Included are agencies which take the census, forecast the weather, grant patents to inventors, and map our nation.

Mr. Weeks will be vitally concerned with keeping industry on an even keel. Many people feel that our present prosperity is based to a large degree on wide-scale defense production, and they fear that we may experience a depression once the defense boom is ended. Mr. Weeks will have the job of studying and recommending policies that will allow our economic well-being to continue after we wind up the defense program.

As Secretary of Labor, Martin Durkin of Illinois will head the department which promotes the welfare of the nation's workers. The Department of Labor tries to bring about improved working conditions in many ways. For example, it sets up safety standards in various industries, collects statistics of interest to workers, and tries to settle disputes between labor and management.

One of the matters which will take up Mr. Durkin's attention will be the Taft-Hartley Act. The nation's basic labor law, this act was a highly controversial issue in the recent campaign. Democrats favored its repeal, while Republicans wanted to amend it. Of course, Congress will decide what course is to be followed, but Mr. Durkin may exert considerable influence in whatever changes are made. He will also be in a position to use a good deal of influence to keep industrial peace when serious strikes threaten.

As head of the Federal Security Agency, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby of Texas will not head one of the cabinet departments. However, the business that her agency carries out is so important that President-elect Eisenhower has asked her to attend cabinet meetings.

Mrs. Hobby will supervise the federal agency which is concerned with education, social security, and public welfare. Federal assistance to the aged, to the blind, and to those on relief is supervised by the FSA. The Public Health Service, and the Office of Education, which helps school sys-

in managing large coal, iron, and shipping properties.

Born and brought up in Michigan, Humphrey attended the state university and studied law. In 1918 he joined the M. A. Hanna Company of Cleveland, a big industrial concern. He moved upward rapidly, becoming president of the company in 1929. Through Humphrey's efforts, the organization has prospered, and today has assets of more than 120 million dollars.

Humphrey has served in an advisory capacity to the Department of Commerce, and headed a committee surveying German industry for the Economic Cooperation Administration. The 62-year-old executive will take over the post now held by John Snyder.

Herbert Brownell Jr., the newly designated Attorney General, is a New York lawyer who has made a name for himself in Republican circles as a keen political strategist. He will succeed James McGranery as head of the Department of Justice.

Brownell was born in Nebraska, and graduated from the University of Nebraska where his father taught political science. Later he made an outstanding scholastic record at the Yale Law School.

Joining a law firm in New York in 1929, Brownell became active in Republican activities, and about that time met another young lawyer, Thomas Dewey. The two have been close friends ever since. Brownell managed Dewey's two campaigns for the Presidency, and served for a time as Republican National Chairman. He devised the strategy that helped Eisenhower secure the Republican nomination. The 48-year-old lawyer will be the youngest member of the Eisenhower cabinet, and will be one of its most interesting personalities.

Arthur Summerfield, soon to be Postmaster General, used his success in business and politics as steppingstones to the President's cabinet. The appointment of the Michigan leader revives an old custom that the national chairman of the victorious party shall become head of the Post Office Department.

Summerfield was forced to leave school at the age of 13 to go to work. He had jobs in various automobile



CABINET APPOINTEES (left to right): George Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury; Douglas McKay, Interior; Ezra Taft Benson, Agriculture; Herbert Brownell, Attorney General; Arthur Summerfield, Postmaster General; Martin Durkin, Labor; and Sinclair Weeks, Commerce. These are seven of the nine new cabinet members.

It will be up to Mr. Benson to take the lead in finding markets for the crops of American farmers.

Another difficult job will be the administration of the complicated price-support program. Unless price supports are continued, many farmers may face extremely hard times. On the other hand, if these financial aids are excessively high, they may result in high food costs for consumers and in big expenditures for the government. Mr. Benson will have to try to chart a course that will be satisfactory to all groups in the population.

As Secretary of Commerce, Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts will head the department which helps U. S. industries, and promotes American trade

terms in many ways, are also under the Federal Security Agency.

One of the first tasks that will face Mrs. Hobby will be to make a survey of her agency to see that it is working as efficiently as possible. It has grown tremendously in recent years, and some critics feel that the FSA needs streamlining. Mrs. Hobby must determine whether the agency's vital services are carried out with the utmost efficiency.

There follow brief sketches of Eisenhower's chief assistants in domestic affairs.

George Humphrey, the next Secretary of the Treasury, is a lawyer and industrial leader. As a businessman, he has been outstandingly successful

plants, and later built up a big oil distribution business. Then he went into real estate, and also became a large-scale automobile dealer. About 1940 he turned to politics, and threw his boundless energy into fund raising for the Republicans. At the Republican convention in July, Summerfield swung most of Michigan's votes to Eisenhower at a crucial moment. Shortly thereafter he became Republican National Chairman. He will succeed Jesse Donaldson as Postmaster General.

Douglas McKay, the next Secretary of the Interior, is the only governor named to Eisenhower's cabinet. He has been Oregon's chief executive since 1948. He will resign that post

to succeed Oscar Chapman as head of the Department of the Interior.

A lifelong resident of Oregon, McKay worked his way through Oregon State College. He was severely wounded as an infantry lieutenant in France in World War I. He has been an automobile dealer for many years, though most of his time since 1932 has been taken up with public service. Before becoming governor, he was mayor of Salem and a state senator. As governor he has made a reputation as a good administrator.

Ezra Benson, the newly designated Secretary of Agriculture, is, like McKay, a westerner. The Utah resident will take over the cabinet post now held by Charles Brannan.

Born on an Idaho farm, Benson studied at Brigham Young University, and did advanced study in farm economics at Iowa State College. He has been a livestock farmer, a county agent, a specialist in marketing crops, and the chief officer of a large cooperative organization which buys and sells for thousands of farmers. He is also a member of the governing body of the Mormon Church, and has devoted much time to this task in recent years.

Sinclair Weeks, the New Englander who will soon be Secretary of Commerce, is a successful businessman who has long been active in civic affairs and in Republican activities. He will take over Charles Sawyer's cabinet post.

Weeks graduated from Harvard in 1914 and served as a field artillery officer in World War I. He worked in a Boston bank, and later became head of a company of silversmiths and has been active in other concerns. During World War II he served briefly in the U. S. Senate.

In political circles, Weeks is known as a highly successful fund raiser. He was the chief Republican money raiser in the recent campaign. The new Commerce Secretary's father was Secretary of War in the cabinets of Harding and Coolidge.

Martin Durkin, the newly selected Secretary of Labor, has always been a Democrat and supported Governor Stevenson in the recent election. However, General Eisenhower felt that these facts did not disqualify him for his new post, and Durkin says he will work hard for the Eisenhower team.

A native of Chicago, Durkin was a steamfitter after he finished high school. He took over jobs of increasing responsibility in the plumbers' union, and headed the State Labor Department in Illinois during most of the 1930's. Later he was secretary-treasurer and then president of the plumbers' union. He is a vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and is also vice president of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems. In his new job he will succeed Maurice Tobin.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby will be the top-ranking woman in the new administration, though her job as Federal Security Administrator has never been considered a cabinet post. She will head the Federal Security Agency, an independent organization which is now directed by Oscar Ewing.

Mrs. Hobby has been a newspaperwoman, a lawyer, a bank director, and an authority on parliamentary procedure for the Texas legislature. During World War II she organized and commanded the Women's Army Corps. Later she became executive vice president of the *Houston Post*, the newspaper which her husband publishes.



IN ANCIENT ENGLAND, Christmas yule logs were burned in castle fireplaces

Christmas Celebrations

Customs Vary from Nation to Nation as Religious Observances Take Place Throughout the World

IN countries around the globe, we find widely varying Christmas customs.

Mexico, for instance, celebrates with parties every night for a week before Christmas. The highlight of each evening is the breaking of the *Pinata*—an earthen jar filled with candy, fruit, and other gifts. The jar is suspended from the ceiling and each guest is blindfolded and given three chances to break the *Pinata* with a stick. When the jar is shattered, everyone scrambles for the gifts.

In Colombia, people dress in masquerade costumes and sally forth on Christmas Eve. In some Peruvian towns, the main celebration comes on January 6 and is called the "Fiesta of the Three Kings."

In Germany, where the Christmas tree first came into use, the holiday is the occasion for family get-togethers. The children are taught to expect gifts from Kriss Kringle, the German Santa Claus, if they are good. On Christmas Eve, all the family assembles before the tree. Everyone joins in singing carols and then gifts are opened.

In Sweden, Finland, and Norway, the season starts in mid-December and lasts until mid-January. For a month, there is a round of visiting back and forth.

On Christmas Eve, in many Scandinavian homes, the family and guests assemble in the dining room. Each person dips a piece of bread into a bowl of pork drippings and eats it to "bring luck." Then follows *lutfish*, a flaky codfish, for the main course, and a rice pudding for dessert.

Early on Christmas morning, everyone goes to church. Often, in Sweden, the farm family glides over the crunchy snow in a horse-drawn sleigh; a flaming torch is used to light the way through the northern darkness. In Finland, young and old frequently travel to Christmas services by ski.

The Christmas Day feast is after church. It may be roast goose stuffed with prunes and apples, sometimes a turkey as in the United States; or, in northern Finland, it may even be roast reindeer.

England is the land that made the mistletoe and holly popular as holiday decorations. Roast goose is a popu-

lar Christmas Day dish. The old ceremony of burning the Yule log is still observed in some parts of England.

Tinkling of cowbells, yodeling, and the singing of Christmas carols are a big part of Christmas Eve in Switzerland. Young people trudge through snow-covered village streets, sounding the cowbells and singing. After midnight church services, they may go by sleigh to a country cafe for coffee and cakes. On Christmas Day, they are off to the mountains for skiing; Christmas traditionally ushers in the winter sports season.

In France and Italy, the religious side of Christmas is strongly emphasized. Not only are there church services, but decorations in the homes are usually of a religious nature. Chief among these decorations is the *creche*, a cradle with the figure of the Christ child. About the cradle are figures of Joseph and Mary, the wise men with their gifts, and the cattle.

In tiny Albania, pancakes are a special Christmas Eve treat. Bulgarians burn a log on Christmas Day and make wishes for the coming year as sparks are made to fly. In Greece, Christmas is a great day for family reunions. Hungarians like cakes decorated with poppy seeds and nuts as a Christmas treat.

In addition to Christmas, there is another great religious festival that is observed throughout the world in December. It is the Jewish festival of Hanukkah—Feast of Dedication.

In 164 B. C., the Jews of Palestine defeated Antiochus, who had tried to abolish their religion and force Greek worship upon the Jewish people. With the defeat of Antiochus, the Jews were able to restore the sacred light in their Temple and resume their worship. The anniversary of that victory for religious freedom has been observed ever since.

Hanukkah is in progress during the present week, and lasts from December 13 to December 20 this year. One candle is lighted on each of the days in Jewish homes until eight burn together on the last day. Services commemorating the relighting of the Temple light also are held in synagogues. And, because it is a joyous time, gifts are exchanged throughout the eight days.

Readers Say—

We should not let our interest in national and world issues lapse now that the Presidential elections are over. Being a good citizen is a full time job. High school students, as well as adults, should find out all they can about the big topics of the day.

NANCY GIESELMAN,
Madison, Wisconsin

I think we should be patient with the United Nations. We certainly should not think of withdrawing from the world body. The UN, which is still a young organization, faces many problems—just as our country did in its early years.

GORDON WARNER,
Ericson, Nebraska

We should buy more goods from abroad than we now do. Actually, the less we buy from other countries, the less we will be able to sell to them. Such a policy will hurt our industries, and may force some of our overseas friends to trade with Soviet-dominated lands.

LEON SLAWECKI,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

I agree that it is praiseworthy for us to help out foreign lands. Our aid has done wonders in rebuilding some war-torn and poverty-stricken countries. But what about the needy people in America? We have undernourished people and citizens who live in slum areas who need help right here at home. Let's use some of these foreign aid funds to build up America.

ELAINE KUENNEN,
St. Lucas, Iowa



I don't think we should complain about helping friendly nations overseas—particularly those that were hard hit during World War II. These countries need help, and I think we should send them all we can spare. After all, the last war was fought on their soil, and many people of these lands lost all they ever had.

ELEANOR FORRESTER,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

I should like to show my appreciation for getting a chance to read the *AMERICAN OBSERVER* while overseas. All American Field Service students, who have received your paper abroad, join me in thanking you.

CLAUDE KOSMANN,
Syracuse, New York

I don't think the salaries of government workers should be raised above present levels. Our public officials should want to spend some time in serving our country without the thought of the money involved. I intend to go into politics to help the country, not to make money.

M. WRIGHT,
Beaumont, Texas

Careers for Tomorrow

Fashion Designing

FASHION design is a small vocational field, but it may be a rewarding one for persons who are qualified for it. Artistic talent is, of course, one of the first requirements—but this term as it is applied to the creation of styles is an extremely broad one. It includes the ability to visualize garments and to make them. It also includes a sense of style—with all that the term implies.

In addition, prospective fashion designers will find that they must have business ability and a good deal of determination. Work in the field is highly competitive, and persons entering it will often be discouraged. They must serve long apprenticeships to acquire the background they need. Even when they have this background, they may find that older designers are not always receptive to their ideas. With perseverance, of course, young people can overcome these difficulties.

Successful designers should have some training in design, sketching, and anatomy. They should have a thorough knowledge of the technical details that fashion design itself requires—a knowledge of color, materials, sewing, and dress construction. They should also know the processes by which clothes are manufactured. A plan for a garment, no matter how attractive, is useless to a manufacturer unless it can be made fairly easily and at a marketable cost.

Fashion design includes more than

the planning of women's clothes, although this is probably the largest branch of the field. Men's and children's clothes are planned by persons in this work, as are gloves, scarfs, shoes, and the other articles of clothing.

There is no royal road to becoming a fashion designer. Study of art in a trade or liberal arts school is almost essential—but this can be done in night classes as well as in a full day-time course. After prospective designers have taken their art work—or while they are studying—they may begin to sketch new garments with a view to presenting their ideas to manufacturers.

At the same time, though, they should find work in the retail or fashion fields. Beginners will seldom be able to start in positions as designers. They usually must take places as helpers in dressmaking shops, as sales clerks, or possibly as models. Whatever the job, a prospective designer should use it to learn as much as possible about the fashion field and the buying public.

Most people in this work plan garments for manufacturers and consequently they must live in or near one of the large clothes manufacturing centers, such as New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Others design what are known as custom-



DESIGNING FASHIONS. Do you have talent for the job?

made clothes and plan garments especially for individuals. While these designers may work wherever they choose, they usually live in large cities because there is more business for them there than in smaller towns and communities.

Beginners in this field will not earn high wages—probably not more than \$40 to \$50 a week. Persons who are well established earn, on an average, from \$100 to \$200 a week. Of course, the top designers of the nation have very high incomes.

The Fashion Group, Inc., 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., will send you a list of books on careers in fashion, or your librarian can help you find material.

Historical Backgrounds - - Bill of Rights

THE U. S. Bill of Rights—the first ten amendments to our Constitution—was adopted 161 years ago today. The federal Constitution originally contained no Bill of Rights, but there was such widespread demand for specific written guarantees of individual liberty that the amendments were quickly drawn up and made part of our basic law. They took effect on December 15, 1791.

Americans correctly regard the Bill of Rights as one of their most important documents. People in various parts of the world have never known such liberties as we possess, and in some lands where freedom once existed it has been lost.

The First Amendment in the Bill of Rights prohibits our federal government from encroaching upon the people's freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, or of assembly. These are liberties which man has struggled for centuries to win and preserve.

The First Amendment means that our government cannot require people to belong to any specific church, or forbid them to belong to others. It means that people can express their views, orally or in print, regardless of whether those views are favorable toward the government's policies. It means that we can hold meetings, listen to speeches, and in other ways try to influence public action.

None of these rights are unlimited. Freedom of worship, for instance, does not mean that a person can do anything he pleases in the name of religion. Despite the guarantees of free speech and free press, people can be jailed for advocating forcible over-

throw of our government. Even though freedom of assembly is guaranteed, unruly mobs can be broken up. Reasonable people recognize the fact that some limitations are needed, even on the most fundamental of liberties, to check dangerous abuse.

There are numerous other important guarantees in the Bill of Rights. The Fourth Amendment prohibits agents



FREEDOM OF SPEECH is guaranteed by the Bill of Rights

of the federal government from entering and searching anyone's home unless a court declares that there is good reason for the search. There are several amendments dealing with arrests and court procedure. These are designed to guarantee that any person accused of crime shall not be punished without a fair trial.

Even though our federal Constitution contained no detailed Bill of Rights when it was originally drawn up and adopted, it did provide certain important guarantees. For example, in the very first article of the Constitu-

tion we find the statement that "no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed."

This means that Congress cannot pass a measure (bill of attainder) which simply declares some man or woman to be guilty of crime. Neither can it enact a law (*ex post facto*) which reaches back into the past and makes a crime of some specific action that was perfectly legal at the time it was done. There are certain other passages in which the original Constitution guarantees individual liberties.

These guarantees, and also the first ten amendments which make up the Bill of Rights, were aimed mainly against federal persecution. The Bill of Rights itself does not place any restrictions on state governments. However, our state constitutions contain bills of rights which are in most cases similar to the federal document. Thus our freedoms are guaranteed against encroachment either by the national government or by the states.

The federal Constitution does include a passage—outside the Bill of Rights—which protects certain of our liberties against state action. The Fourteenth Amendment, adopted in 1868, declares that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

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Study Guide

Federal Officials

1. What are some of the tasks which will confront the new Secretary of the Treasury?
2. Outline the duties of the department which Herbert Brownell Jr. will head.
3. How has the Post Office Department been criticized in recent years? Who will soon have the responsibility of determining if the criticism is justified?
4. Which of the executive departments is concerned especially with the conservation and management of our natural resources?
5. Name some of the problems that will confront the new Secretary of Agriculture.
6. Briefly outline the duties of Sinclair Weeks, Martin Durkin, and Oveta Culp Hobby in the new administration.
7. Which member of the Eisenhower cabinet is (a) a governor? (b) a Democrat? (c) the son of a one-time cabinet member?

Discussion

1. In your opinion, does the Eisenhower cabinet represent a reasonably even geographic distribution, or do you think that certain areas of the country are unduly represented? Do you think the geographic factor should be considered in picking a cabinet? Explain.
2. What do you consider the biggest problem that the Eisenhower administration will face on the national scene? Why?

Korea

1. According to estimates, about how many prisoners of war are held by each side in the Korean conflict?
2. Why do the communists demand that all captives—regardless of their own wishes—be returned home in case of a prisoner exchange?
3. For what reasons does our side maintain that no prisoner should be sent home unless he wants to go?
4. Why would it be difficult for Eisenhower, when he becomes President, to go ahead following our present Korea policy without much change?
5. About what per cent of our front line in Korea is held by South Korean troops? By Americans? By soldiers from other UN countries?
6. What are some of the measures that might be taken if Eisenhower decides to step up the fight against the communists?

Discussion

1. Despite our promises to the contrary, do you think we would be justified in turning our anti-communist Chinese and North Korean prisoners over to the communists if such action would help us rescue American and other captives held by the enemy? Give reasons for your answer.
2. If a truce has not been obtained by the time President Eisenhower takes office, what course of action in the Korean war do you think he should choose? Explain your position.

Miscellaneous

1. Briefly describe recent events in Venezuela.
2. What will be the duties of Arthur Vandenberg, Jr. in the Eisenhower administration?
3. Tell of some of the developments which have occurred as a result of the communist trials in Czechoslovakia.
4. Summarize the prediction of the *New York Herald Tribune* on U. S. business conditions in 1953.
5. Who is Winthrop Aldrich and why has he recently come into the news?
6. Do you or do you not think that the experiment being tried by the students of Horace Mann High School in Riverdale, New York, is a good one?

Pronunciations

Hanukkah—hah'nōō-kah
Israeli—is-ray'li
Kaesong—kă't-song'
Mossadegh—maw-sah-dēk
Panmunjom—pahn-mōōn-jawm
Pusan—pōō-sahn
Pyongyang—pyung-yahng
Seoul—sōl
Taejon—ti-jawn
Yalu—yah-lōō